

中国人民大学 王长喜 主编

2010 考研英语

巅峰阅读

巅峰讲座—巅峰练习—巅峰预测

讲如何出题
教如何答题

讲得最透

喜报

长喜英语《考研英语阅读理解标准90篇+提高30篇》命中2009年1月考研英语阅读理解Part A一篇文章。

每个题型

透视选文

常选行文模式
—— 分层透析

常见句际关系
—— 理解熟悉

分析设题

文中常设题处
—— 深度挖掘

题目常设内容
—— 分类归纳

点拨思路

不同题目类型
—— 实战演示

不同做题思路
—— 理解会用

典题演练

精选典型题目
悟透做题方法

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双重大礼

一重礼

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讲课音频
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考前热点
押题作文

2010 考研英语

巅峰阅读

巅峰讲座—巅峰练习—巅峰预测

讲如何出题
教如何答题

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前言

考研英语有点难

今年，考研英语结束后，我们对北京、西安、上海、武汉十几所高校的考生做了一次交流访谈，很多人反映，阅读题目有点难。

首先，题型不适应。试卷上三种不同的题型，他们感觉有些茫然，不得要领，每种题型怎么应对、怎么解答，都感觉没有章法。

试卷上只出现了三种题型，其实，考研英语有六种题型：篇章阅读、选择搭配、段落排序、观点例证、概括大意、英译汉，其中篇章阅读与英译汉属必考题型，每次试卷上都有，选择搭配、段落排序、观点例证、概括大意属备选题型，每次考试只考一种。

其次，做题没把握。每个题目，主要在考什么，解题题眼在哪，如何获取答案，感觉不是很清晰，做起题来，心里也就没有底。

然后，阅读不顺畅。一篇文章中，陌生词汇，长句难句，不时牵绊，每每导致理解受阻、思路卡壳，阅读起来可谓步步维艰。

最后，时间不够用。考前也做了不少练习题，感觉速度还可以了，可一上场，一下显得捉襟见肘，速度慢了，时间紧张得不行。

复习得法是关键

我们分析认为，考生考场上感觉考研英语难、不适应，可能主要由如下的原因所致。

1. 题型不熟悉 不同的阅读题型，有着不同的考查倾向、不同的能力要求、不同的设题特点、不同的做题方法。对每个题型不熟悉、不理解，复习中就不能针对练习、针对提高，形成一套有针对性的做题思路，考场上，也就不能做到不同题型、不同应对、有章有法。

2. 方法没掌握 不同的阅读题型，针对该题型的设题特点，都有一些行之有效的阅读方法、做题方法，理解、掌握、运用这些方法，可以给您的阅读能力锦上添花、平添双翼。相反，不熟悉这些方法，考场上就会影响做题速度、影响做题节奏，时间会变得很紧张。

3. 练习不充分 不同题型做题方法的理解、领悟，不同题型做题技巧的熟练、运用，都需要在充分的练习当中去深化、去体味。同时，没有充分的练习，阅读能力也很难有一个切实的磨练和提高。所以，要想考场上对阅读轻松应对、游刃有余，场下需要充分的练习。

4. 做题不精细 不少考生考前也读了不少的文章，做了不少的题目，但往往每篇文章读完了，做一下题目，对一下答案，就完了，陌生词汇没有好好掌握，长句难句没有好好分析，这次卡壳，下次还是卡壳。这样，读而不精，做而不思，致使能力并未得到扎实提高。

本书内容与特色

全书共四篇，第一至三篇分别对Part A、Part B、Part C共六种题型的选文特点、设题特点、做题思路、技能技巧等讲练结合、深层领会，第四篇给出6套综合预测让您融会贯通、整合提升。

Part A为篇章阅读，Part B包括选择搭配、段落排序、观点例证、概括大意四种题型，Part C为英译汉。

1. 题型特点 清晰透视 第一至三篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型考查倾向、能力要求、选文特点，一一审视、层层透析，让您深入理解、领会做好该题型的能力要求、努力方向。

2. 设题环节 深度挖掘 第一至三篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型设题方式、设题环节、设题特点，一一道来、深度解密，让您对每个题设题初衷、对应信息豁然开朗、耳目一新。

3. 做题思路 个性归纳 第一至三篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型阅读方法、推理方法、判断方法，一一归纳、娓娓讲解，让您对每一种题目类型，都能做到轻松应对、有章有法。

4. 实用技巧 独家点拨 第一至三篇每个题型巅峰讲座中，对该题型阅读技巧、做题技巧、判断技巧，一一总结、实用点拨，让您对每一种题目类型，都能做到心有灵犀、一看就通。

5. 即讲即练 马上体会 第一至三篇每个题型巅峰讲座后——每一类题型特点、设题环节、做题思路、实用技巧结合实例讲完了，马上给出精选典型练习，让您理解领会刚讲过的内容。

6. 巅峰练习 各个击破 第一至三篇每个部分的最后一讲，给出一定数量的该部分的阅读练习，让您在前面即讲即练后，再对该部分来一个单项的综合性训练，以融会贯通该部分题型。

7. 巅峰预测 整合提升 第一至三篇对各个题型讲练结合、各个击破后，第四篇给出6套综合阅读试题，让您在前面各个题型单项训练的基础上，整合模拟、全面升华，培养临考状态。

8. 练习充分 设题标准 第一至三篇中各题型即讲即练、巅峰练习和第四篇综合的巅峰预测，合计文章108篇，练习充分。108篇最时新文章，语料标准、设题标准、难度标准、解析标准。

9. 全文翻译 词句分析 108篇阅读练习，每篇文章均给出准确地道的全文翻译，让您深刻理解、着眼细节，每篇文章均注释重点词汇、分析长句难句，让您扎实能力，做一篇提高一篇。

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第一篇

阅读理解Part A

阅读理解 Part A 包含 4 篇文章，每篇文章大约为 400 词，后设 5 个题，每题 4 个选项，4 篇文章共 20 个题，总分为 40 分。此题型主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义、进行有关的推断、推理和引申、根据上下文猜测生词的词义等能力。



第1讲

6 种常选文章结构

巅峰讲座

文章的结构也就是文章的内容组织形式,掌握了它就能把握作者的写作思路,从而观察文章语段展开的方式,很好地理解文章,之后轻松地答题。结合近十年来的考题,我们将考研阅读文章的结构模式分为以下几种类型:

一、现象解释型

这种结构模式的文章作者一般开头先摆出一种现象或提出一个概念,接着围绕这一概念或现象进一步解释说明,最后总结这一现象产生的意义或再一次阐述概念;或者是摆出现象,阐述现象可能产生的后果,最后提出自己的建议。总体而言,主线有两条,即提出现象——解释原因——总结意义或摆出现象——阐述后果——总结建议。

【例1】

(08-Text 1)

【原文】

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college, "I struggled a lot to get the college degree, I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

【分析】

本文是一篇现象解释型文章。文章采用“提出现象——解释原因——总结意义”的模式展开。

首段提出一种社会现象:男女由于应付压力的差异,在相同的情况下女性更容易遭受压力的困扰。

第二段开始解释这一现象产生的原因:指出女性的压力大是由于荷尔蒙的分泌问题造成的。

第三、四、五段仍为解释原因部分;利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性易受压力困扰是因为:女性需要应对的压力过多(第三段),而且女性应对的压力种类与男性不同(第四段);

第五段则以 Alvarez 的事例进一步说明第四段。

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain, Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

最后一段为总结建议部分:女性应该寻找出路释放压力,同时意在引起我们对舒缓女性压力这个问题的重视。

二、信息传播型

这种结构的文章表达方式事实多,细节详细(包括人物、地点、时间、情景、特点等等),多为说明性体裁的文章。阅读时要尽量记忆文章所介绍的各条信息,可以根据内容进行分析,提纲挈领地记住短文的中心思想,也可以运用想象力设想所介绍的事物或情景的各个方面。这类文章的题目若出现观点态度题,答案一般为 impartial, objective 之类表示客观的形容词。

【例 2】

(08-Text 2)

【原文】

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet — and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it — is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

【分析】

本文是一篇信息传播型文章,主要介绍了一种新型出版业——网络出版的出现及其对传统出版业的影响。

第一段以过去引出话题,介绍过去如何发表论文。注意全段均为过去时态,是对过去情况的描述。

第二段描述当今学术期刊的出版情况。注意首句的 No longer 开始转向当今的情况,说明 Internet 的重要影响,不仅影响传统出版业的利润,而且标志着科学方面的重大变化。

第三段举例说明传统出版业是一个利润巨大的行业。

第四段具体阐述公众阅读方式与研究人员发表论文方式的变化:学术期刊四种不同的商业模式导致论文发展方式的改变。注意三种主要模式的介绍使用 There be 排比句式。

三、观点论证型

这是论说文常用的一种结构模式,对于这种类型的阅读,考生掌握了作者的观点立场以及相关的论证,也就掌握了这篇文章的得分点。这种类型的文章按照观点提出的先后又可以分为 G—S 型观点论证与 S—G 型观点论证。

G—S 型,即 general—specific,又称为一般—特殊型或者演绎型文章:文章开头先给一个 General Statements,之后的部分是 Specific Sentences,是一种由总到分、由大到小的组织模式。这种模式在考研阅读文章中最为常见。这类文章遵循从观点到材料,从抽象到具体的逻辑法则,其基本框架是先总论后分论,中心论点出现在分论之前。

S—G 型则相反,采用的是由分到总的行文格式,这类文章先从数据、科学观察、实验结果和引用权威等事实论据出发引发一个议题,最后得出结论。

【例 3】

(07-Text 1)

【原文】

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are most likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever in-born differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers — whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming — are nearly always made, not born.

【分析】

本文是一篇观点论证型文章。文章采用 S—G 的行文格式就足球运动员的生日多数在上半年这一奇怪现象的研究出发,论证了训练对人的成就的重要性。

文章以一个奇怪现象引入主题:好的足球运动员一般都出生在上半年;然后在第二段给出四个猜测性的解释;注意冒号后 a), b), c), d) 的列举。

第三、四段以佛罗里达州立大学心理学教授 Ericsson 的研究为例说明记忆力是后天训练,而不是先天遗传的结果,才华来自刻意练习 (deliberate practice)。

最后一段以心理学教授的研究为例进一步证明杰出的成就——包括足球,是训练出来的,而不是天生的。该段既是全文观点的总结,同时也解释了首段提出的奇怪现象产生的原因。注意冒号后是对全文论述观点的总结。

四、事实证明型

这类文章往往有个结论，或放在开头，或放在结尾，余者为数据、科学观察、实验结果和引用权威等事实。G—S或S—G即由总到分或由分到总的行文格式。它和观点论证型的不同在于：这种文章没有个人观点，因此就不会有分析说理型文章中的那些短语。阅读时要先抓住结论，然后仔细理解每项证据，可以假设自己并不信服结论，看作者如何逐步说服读者。

【例4】

(08-Text 3)

【原文】

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality:

①Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people — especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations — ②apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go." says anthropologist, William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients — notably, protein — to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height — 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women — hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversized limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

【分析】

本文是一篇事实证明型文章。文章采用的是G—S行文格式，主要讲述了由于受基因的限制，美国人不再长高这一事实。

第一段以NBA球员身高为例引出话题：美国人的身高问题。

第二段通过第一段的举例得出事实：美国人的平均身高已经停止增长。

①注意段首句中冒号后的总结。此处为总述内容。

②破折号后内容通过比较重申本文论述的事实：美国人的身高20世纪60年代初期就达到极限，不可能再增长。

第三段以科学数据说明身高的增长主要在20岁以前，而且需要大量的热量和营养物质，尤其是蛋白质。

第四段从遗传学的角度说明身高增长不是过快也有优势。接着又引用权威的话说明基因限制身高增长过快。

最后一段再度说明基因极限可以改变，但不能指望近期内改变，也就是说美国人的身高已经达到基因增长极限。

五、问题解答型

这种类型文章首先陈述文章背景,在该背景下提出问题,然后给出问题的解答方法或对该问题的反应,最后评估该方法。

问题解答型文章模式的特征可以用四个字母概括:S—P—S—E,即,首先说明情况和背景(situation),然后提出问题(problem),接着做出反应,也就是解答问题(solution),当然问题也可能没有解答或没有完全解答,最后给予适当的评价或者分析(evaluation)。总体布局上有时会舍去 situation 或 evaluation 部分,大部分该类型文章都是如此。

出题者就 P—S 类型文章设题时,在陈述背景部分设题的可能性往往较小,即使在这一部分设了题,通常也会是一些细节题;在提出问题部分,往往会设一些与主旨或观点态度有关的题;出题者在问题解答部分和给予评价部分设的题通常很灵活,有时会设主旨大意题,有时会设细节题,甚至还会设一些观点态度题。

【例 5】

(01-Passage 3)

【原文】

①Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? ②The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

③But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. ④In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

⑤Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite.

⑥The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. ⑦If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

【分析】

本文属于 P—S 类型文章,文章按照提出问题——解决问题——进行评估——分析真正原因——最终解决办法的结构来安排。

第一段为提出问题——解决问题部分(P—S):

①以问句形式提出美国公众对其报纸存在不信任的态度这一问题。

②指出美国报纸编辑协会针对这一问题做出的解决方案,即进行了一次名为新闻报道可信度的调查。

第二段对解决方案进行评估:指出这一项目只是调查了表面原因,不够深入。

第三、四、五段分析指出真正原因所在。

③“这种不信任有着更深层次的根源”展开分析真正问题所在。

④第四段进行调查分析。

⑤给出调查结果。

第六段总结真正原因:

⑥not... but 结构总结美国公众对其报纸存在不信任态度的原因:记者与读者之间世界观冲突所致。

第七段提出解决问题的真正方法:

⑦最后一句总结:雇佣不同世界观和不同背景的记者,并开设丰富多彩的栏目。

六、匹配型

匹配型也就是 Matching 型:段落的发展主线为两种事物之间的类比,可以是两种事物各自优缺点的一一对应,也可以是先介绍完一个事物,再接着介绍另一个事物。

Matching 类型文章结构模式是:两种论点概述——一种论点——另一种论点;或者是现象——一种事物——另一种事物——得出结论。

对比包括两种类型:立足于两种事物之间的相似之处进行比较,从而说明事物之间的内在联系,比如 2005 年的 Text 1;立足两者之间的不同之处进行对照,从而突出论点的客观性,比如 1995 年的 Passage 2。Matching 类型的文章行文模式是两种事情平行论述,没有主次之分,作者一般不发表态度和结论(但有时也有例外),可以把两种观点的开头当作文章主旨。还有一种情况是文章主旨通过对比的两方面来体现。近年考试对比型的文章出现不多,其中包括两种观点的议论文和两种事物的说明文。

出题者就 Matching 类型文章设题时,在两种事物综述部分往往会设一些主旨大意题、观点态度题以及与主旨相关的题,在两种事物分别说明段会设一些细节题。

【例 6】

(05-Text 1)

【原文】

①Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ②Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ③But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waa's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And If one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

④The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. ⑤However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet an unanswered question.

【分析】

第一段以比较的方式指出人和猴子都有憎恶不公现象的情绪。从人对不公现象的反应过渡到猴子对不公现象的反应。

①一种现象:人在不公待遇面前有抱怨情绪。

②过渡部分:过渡到与动物的类比中。

③另一种现象:猴子也有与人同样的行为。

注意 all too human, all two monkey 以及表示对比关系的关联词 as well。

二、三、四段对第二种现象进行详细分析:通过对雌性卷尾猴进行试验,来研究它们在不公平待遇下的反应。

注意 Like their female human counterparts 表明对比关系。

最后一段用对比方式得出结论:猴子和人一样有着公平意识,但这种公平意识的来源仍然不得而知。

注意 ④ ⑤ 处的对比关系。

总体而言,本文属于 Matching 类型文章,结构为:综述现象(一种现象)——另一种现象——结论。在综述现象部分作者以人类的态度引出猴子的态度,然后在下文详细说明,最后得出结论。